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CPW Report No. 65 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Mar. 9 - 15, 1953)

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- 2 -

1. (1b) STALIN MEMORIALS: Peking reported (Mar. 9) that 600,000 people gathered for Stalin memorial services, which included a eulogy by Panyushkin. Theaters and mobile projection teams were to show Stalin films throughout China Mar. 10-16, and the People's Publishing House is to turn out large numbers of Stalin publications.

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 9) listed 40 Chinese organizations which sent condolence messages to USSR groups. Shanghai residents attending Stalin services totaled 800,000. Peking stated (Mar. 10) that all large cities conducted memorials, including Lhasa; both the Dalai and Panchen Lama sent condolences. Two thousand smaller communities and many special groups also held services.

Peking announced (Mar. 11) that people jammed local bookstores, while in Shanghai the Stalin biography was sold out. Peking (Mar. 13) reported East China military personnel studying Mao's and Malenkov's eulogies. Nanking reported (Mar. 10) that 231,500 cadres attended memorial services in 11 cities, with Soviet diplomats and experts present; 40 million people listened to commemorative broadcasts. Wuhan announced (Mar. 11) that a half million workers held memorial services at the Huai River project, while Mao's native Hunan village sent condolences to Stalin's native village.

On Mar. 9 Nanking, Chungking, Shanghai, and Sian dropped programs to relay Peking memorial broadcasts. Mukden reported (Mar. 11) that Soviet consular staff members and Russian experts held services. Tsinan stated (Mar. 11) that 3,000 people saw a local photo exhibit honoring Stalin. Hofei said (Mar. 11) that Anhwei Medical College students and teachers pledged at memorial services to work hard "in Stalin's memory." Sian asserted (Mar. 12) that members of Shensi's Geological Exploration Team No. 1,004 agreed to increase exploratory work "to demonstrate their love for Stalin."

Chungking said (Mar. 14) that local people were flocking to Stalin movies, and to libraries and bookstores to read about Stalin. Kunming stated (Mar. 13) that Yunnan Military District soldiers were studying Stalin's works, and "pledging greater vigilance in border areas."

2. (1b) SINO-SOVIET SOLIDARITY: Peking in numeral code (Mar. 9) quoted Lai Jo-yu as saying that the working class, which "ardently loved Comrade Stalin" and was building its future on the USSR pattern, would increase study of progressive Soviet experiences "for the everlasting glory of Stalin." Sino-Soviet Friendship Association leader Wu Yu-chang declared that SSFA members must "guard the friendship of the Soviet and Chinese people like their own eyes."

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 10) said that women's leader Hsu Kuang-ping credited Stalin with correct solutions to questions of woman's status, and asserted: "We must learn more diligently the progressive experiences of Soviet women and strengthen the unity between women in China and the USSR." Youth leader Hu Yao-pang, describing the "Stalin era," declared: "Chinese youth are proud to be born in this blessed era," and had pledged to emulate the Lenin Komsomol.

Wuhan (Mar. 9) reported that various local groups holding memorial services urged closer Sino-Soviet relations, emulation of the Russians, and study of Soviet documents. Lin Piao and other military leaders pledged "solidarity with the USSR" and emulation of the Soviet military.

3. (1c) DEBT TO STALIN: Peking in numeral code (Mar. 9) transmitted eulogies by leading Chinese. Chang Lan cited Stalin's "continued interest in China" and "aid to China's growth." Huang Yen-peï praised Stalin for his "aid to China's liberation," and warned: "Warmongers are rejoicing over this calamity; however, people educated by Stalin must dry their tears, pull together, and perfect preparations to defeat the warmongers' intrigues."

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- 3 -

Li Chi-shen credited Stalin with "supporting China's liberation" and following in the footsteps of Lenin, who gave "guidance and assistance" to Sun Yat-sen. Chen Shu-tung said: "The victory of the Chinese people during the last 30 years must be credited to Chairman Stalin's solicitude, guidance, and assistance." Peking in numeral code (Mar. 12) quoted Li Chi-shen, who emphasized Sun's principles of "nationalism, internationalism, and Sino-Soviet friendship," Stalin's condolences in 1925 at the death of Sun, and Stalin's "enthusiastic support" of the Chinese Revolution.

Antung (Mar. 9) said that the local SSFA, Resist America-Aid Korea movement, and other organizations praised Stalin's aid to China, and pledged greater resistance to imperialist aggression. Wuhan (Mar. 9) quoted Chiao Tso Colliery, Honan, miners as praising Stalin's aid in industrializing China.

Kunming (Mar. 12) reported that model workers wrote letters thanking the USSR for sending experts to promote China's construction; a woman locomotive engineer thanked Stalin for liberation of the Northeast from Japan; and a jute farmer expressed thanks to Stalin for sending experts to teach better farming methods. Chungking said (Mar. 13) that Chengtu-Chungking Railway workers heard Soviet experts talk, then expressed thanks to Stalin for sending experts to build the railway.

4. (1c) SOVIET LEADERSHIP: Peking announced (Mar. 11) that the Communist Party had ordered cadres to drop study of all documents except those in memory of Stalin, in order to "realize the immeasurable contributions made by Comrade Stalin to World Communism."

Peking reported (Mar. 12) that leading Soviet scientists at a Moscow meeting had promised to "teach the Chinese." Young China would "demonstrate appreciation for Stalin" by learning from the USSR. Mukden said (Mar. 12) that Soviet experts played an important part in remodeling Ankang furnace no. 8, and that a Soviet expert saved 20 billion yuan by altering construction plans for the Kuanting reservoir on the Yungting River.

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 13) reported a Harbin meeting at which a Soviet adviser explained USSR technical high schools. Chinese school methods were criticized severely, and it was decided to "emulate the specialized classes" of USSR technical high schools. Peking announced in numeral code (Mar. 13) that the Ministry of Fuel had organized 200 cadres, engineers, and Soviet specialists into 12 teams to inspect collieries, petroleum plants, and power units.

Peking announced in numeral code (Mar. 14) that China's first shale oil distillation plant was being built at Fushun with the help of Soviet experts. Peking added (Mar. 15) that Soviet experts had renovated a second blast furnace at the Chichingshan steel mills.

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 15) quoted the JEN MIN JIH PAO in urging the people to "transform sorrow for Stalin" into a stronger RAAK drive, along the "path pointed out by Stalin" for the defense of world peace. Shanghai stated (Mar. 10) that local artillery school students promised emulation of Soviet methods in building a modern Chinese Army. Shanghai added (Mar. 14) that the local broadcasting station now was enrolling students for its Russian language course.

5. (2a) WAR BURDENS: Peking announced in numeral code (Mar. 12) that 180 railway technicians and workers had left for Korea, and added (Mar. 15) that 89 had left Chengchow. Chungking reported (Mar. 10) that a RAAK celebration had been held for 10 health workers departing for Korea, and added (Mar. 14) that the chief pharmacist of the Kweiyang Medical School was one of 10 medical workers going to Korea.

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- 4 -

6. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Antung reported (Mar. 11) that a TA KUNG PAO issue carried letters from the Liaotung Normal School attacking Department of Education and Culture cadres for mistakes in constructing school buildings, which were threatening to collapse.

Chungking announced (Mar. 12) that Southwest factory and mine cadres had been charged with failure, as only 17 out of 43 enterprises completed assignments in January and 14 out of 39 in February.

7. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking in numeral code (Mar. 11) quoted a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial in demanding improvement of the People's Supervisory Office to "wipe away obstacles in the pathway of national construction." Peking added (Mar. 13) that an inspection of the North China Designing Company showed "aimless construction, a mercenary attitude, and lack of knowledge of economic estimates." Mukden stated (Mar. 12) that the TUNGPEI JIH PAO had criticized basic construction cadres in Sungohiang for "talking about the importance of basic construction but doing nothing about it."

8. (3a) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING: Peking in numeral code (Mar. 14) charged Hailung Hsien, Heliungohiang, Party cadres with failure to return equipment taken from farmers for mutual aid teams, and with promoting the indebtedness of farmers. Peking added (Mar. 15) that in Hopei some mutual aid teams existed in name only. Nanking reported (Mar. 10) that rural cadres were ordered to change their attitude and cooperate with farmers instead of merely issuing orders. Nanking said (Mar. 13) that a farm model who visited the USSR had told Kiangsu farmers of Stalin's leadership in collective farming and urged collectivization in China.

9. (4) AMERICAN DUPLICITY: Peking asserted in numeral code (Mar. 13) that exchanges between Juin and Reynaud and Clark revealed American plans to internationalize the Vietnam conflict, lower French prestige, and force France out of Indochina, a trap into which the French apparently were falling. Peking in numeral code (Mar. 10) quoted letters from Japan disclosing that Japanese youths were used as cannon fodder in Korea, while Yoshida collaborated with the Americans to ruin trade with China.

10 (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Chungking announced (Mar. 11) that comfort teams left in February for border areas, carrying a recorded talk by Ho Lung and letters urging preparations to "smash any adventurous attacks by the imperialists." Kunming said (Mar. 11) that a comfort delegation left for the border on Mar. 4.

Chungking declared (Mar. 11) that Sikang People's Liberation Army units pledged production increases in honor of Stalin's memory. Peking stated in numeral code (Mar. 12) that Sikang cadres had been ordered to be alert "in order to overcome feudalistic nationalism among minorities."

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